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LOBOA BRUNOI N. G., N. SP., A LAND SHELL FROM THE BRAZILIAN
ISLAND OF TRINITY.

BY DR. HERMANN VON IHERING.

The present Director of the Brazilian National Museum at Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Bruno Lobo, has rendered to science an excellent service in accompanying, with some employees of that museum, the expedition which in the present year was undertaken by the Admiralty for political and military reasons. It will be a matter of great interest to know the geological and biological results of the expedition.

Dr. Bruno Lobo has kindly charged me with the study of the Mollusca which have been collected by the expedition. I shall give information on the matter in the official publication, but there is one point which I desire to communicate immediately to my competent friend, Mr. H. A. Pilsbry, hoping to hear his opinion. Among the marine shells I have found also a small land shell, which evidently inhabits this island. The shell is quite intact and not worn in its sculpture, but of a chalky white aspect not rare in shells exposed to an arid environment. The shell is of a stenogyroid habitus and seems to me the representative of a new genus of the family Achatinidae. I give here the description accompanied by a figure.

LOBOA BRUNOI n. g., n. sp. Pl. IV, fig. 7.

The shell has a conic-turreted form and is of rather solid texture, perforate, of a dirty chalky-white color. The whorls,

in number $7\frac{1}{2}$, are convex and separated by a deep suture. The last whorl is a little longer than the spire, descending only at its end. The apex is obtuse, first ascending then descending, smooth, shining. The two embryonic whorls are sculptured with irregular longitudinal wrinkles and numerous very fine pores, which exist also in some of the following whorls. The whorls of the spire are ornamented with feeble longitudinal ribs which are somewhat irregular and sometimes bifid and with numerous impressed spiral lines. The aperture is small, somewhat oblique, occupying one-third of the total length of the shell. The peristome is sharp, simple, the columellar lip dilated above, reflected, somewhat thickened and covering the umbilical chink. The parietal callus is broad, white, and forms a straight line connecting the outer lip with the columella, with which it forms an obtuse angle.

The length of the shell is 19.5, the diameter 7.3, the alt. of the aperture 6.5, the diameter of the aperture 4 mm.

The unique specimen, found at the Brazilian Island of Trinity, is kept in the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro. The species is dedicated to my distinguished colleague, Prof. Dr. Bruno Lobo, Director of the National Museum of Natural History and Anthropology at Rio de Janeiro.

*House de Joinville, Est. de St. Catharine, Brazil,
20th of September, 1916.*

PLEUROCERA SUBULARE LEA.

BY CALVIN GOODRICH.

Lea's *Melania subularis*¹ came from the Niagara river. It is a shell common to the waters of Lake Erie, especially the northern and western shallows. A form, recognizable superficially as different, occurs in the lake tributaries. These river shells, as a rule, are lighter of structure, less polished and, whorl for whorl, somewhat larger than lake shells. The percentage of dark shells in the streams is, I would say offhand, lower than in

¹ Philos. Trans. IV., p. 100; 1831.